

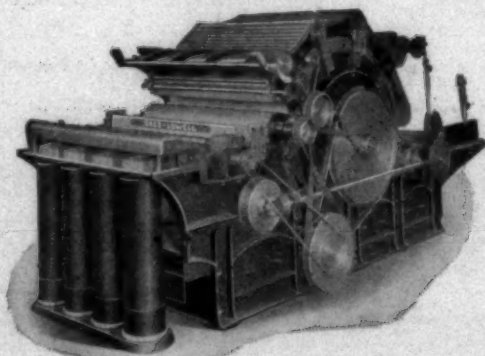
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1914

NUMBER 4

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

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Foreign Markets for Cotton Goods

W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent in charge of the Southern office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and cotton expert of the Department of Commerce, is at the New York office of the bureau for a week, according to The New York Evening Post, for purpose of supplying cotton-goods manufacturers and exporters information which may help them in getting a hold on the relaxed foreign trade of some of the warring countries, hitherto successful rivals of American manufacturers.

"One of the principal effects of the European war," said Mr. Clark, "has been a curtailment of the production of cotton goods by the several European countries which are actually fighting, or else through precautionary mobilization, have lessened their available supply of labor and created a financial stringency. Our principal European rivals in the manufacture of cotton goods are England and Germany, and Austria and Italy also compete with us in certain localities, notably Turkey and the Red Sea and East African trade. France, too, has been seriously crippled, for her principal mills are in the eastern section of the country, which has been devastated by the recent fighting. But even those countries which have not suffered destruction of mill properties are embarrassed by the deprivation of their best operatives and the abnormal financial situation.

The South American Trade.

"One of our best markets for developing trade is in South America, although I think it is a mistake to make too much of South America, as some people are doing. The South American countries have been hit by the war just as everybody else has. Still, the Latin-American countries import about \$100,000,000 worth of cotton goods every year, and there is no reason why we should not be able to increase largely our share in this trade. The English have been getting about 50 per cent of this, the Germans 15 per cent, and we about nine per cent. I can see no reason why we should not capture at least a third of this trade.

"Of course, it isn't going to be as easy as it sounds. The South Americans want certain things, and they will not buy anything except what they want. Neither will they buy goods without examining samples first. I am advising manufacturers that the best means of developing

South American trade is for groups of mills to combine to send a man down there to investigate the situation and find out just what is wanted. The English and Germans have succeeded in this way. They are at pains to supply their customers exactly the grades, weights, weaves, breadths and colors they want. It will be necessary to open American agencies down there, and if the attempt is made systematically it will probably succeed, not all at once, but gradually.

Turkey.

"Turkey imports about \$40,000,000 worth of cotton goods a year, and in those grades in which we have been specializing, Austria and Italy have been our competitors in this field. Neither of them is at present in a position to maintain this competition, and Austria, at any rate, will not get on her feet again, commercially and industrially, for some time after the end of hostilities. Then there are the Red Sea ports and the East Coast of Africa, where we face the same competition with the same advantages. These people want mostly coarse, cheap fabrics, and I think we should secure a good slice of the trade, which bulks about as large as that of Turkey.

China Offers Market.

"China offers a splendid market for expanding our exports. She takes more than \$100,000,000 worth of cotton goods, and instead of the small amount of this business now handled by our exporters, we should have at least a fourth of the total trade in our hands. Here, again, England is a principal rival, with Japan a close second, especially in the grades of goods we supply. Most of our trade has been with North China—Manchuria, especially—and here our goods, as a rule, are too fine in quality to appeal, except to the richer classes. For the China trade we must produce cheaper cottons, woven to suit the Chinese fancy, and as our cotton makes a better cloth than the coarse Indian cotton, of which 60 per cent of Japan's products are woven, the chances are favorable for us.

Java.

"There is a market to be reached likewise in Java, with its swarming population, the East Indian Islands, the islands of the Pacific, Australia, and New Zealand. In Java, the Dutch have a secure grip on the trade. They are at pains to manufacture the kinds of cloths and col-

ors that appeal to the natives, using entirely cotton from our country, which is exported to Holland and there woven. With the Dutch army mobilized, however, and the consequent stoppage of trade, we ought to be able to get a better foothold in this island. The same holds true of the rest of the East Indies, where England and Japan compete, with England far in the lead. In Australia and New Zealand, of course the English have a fast grip on the trade. But here again I think we can improve our position.

India.

"India, after all, is the principal cotton-goods market of the world. Besides the considerable quantities of cotton stuffs manufactured by her own people, she imports annually \$200,000,000 worth of cotton goods, 98 per cent of which comes from England. Our share is about half of one per cent. In this area it must be understood we face the stiffest kind of competition. The English have built up an elaborate system of banks and agencies to bulwark their trade supremacy. Also India demands mostly the lightest weights in cotton cloth, and light goods require an extra amount of labor, which, in a country like ours where labor comes high, adds materially to the cost of production. I am satisfied, however, that if we cater to the Indian market, it will be possible for us at this time to improve our position. The Federal Government is sending Ralph Odell, one of its trade experts, to India, to make a thorough study of the cotton trade situation, with a view to determining means for increasing our share in it.

Russia.

"Russia? No, there's not much chance there. Russia manufactures her own cotton goods, about half from raw cotton she buys from us, and half from cotton she grows in her southern provinces of Turkestan and the Caucasus.

"I don't believe it is going to be possible for us to expand our foreign trade at once to anything like the proportions necessary to take care of the two or three million surplus bales we have on hand. But it is possible for our mills to speed up their output considerably, and we are urging them to do so. I think the cotton situation will straighten out all right in time if the farmers are willing to adopt the suggestion made to them by the Government to hold their bales until the price is 10 cents or more, and to insure

the ultimate disposition of the surplus by planting a limited area for next year's crop.

"This 'buy-a-bale' movement in the South ought to dispose of maybe half a million bales alone. It doesn't matter how long this war lasts, whether it's over by Christmas or not for a year. The countries which have been engaged in it will be exhausted, and we shall have several years in which to overhaul their foreign trade. The cotton-goods trade of the world totals \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Advocates Buying Georgia Fabrics.

"As an adjunct to and support of the 'buy-a-bale-of-cotton' movement, I think it would be timely and highly beneficial for the retail merchants of Georgia to institute a 'buy Georgia-made cotton goods' movement," said W. C. Barnwell, of Ragan-Malone company, in the Atlanta Journal.

"I have during the past week given especial thought to this subject, and it is astonishing how many articles of wearing apparel there are manufactured in Georgia from cotton. Not only is the variety of articles large, but their qualities are such as will meet the demands of all classes of trade. Take underwear, for instance. There are a number of mills all over the state which manufacture fine underwear. For example, ladies' ribbed underwear which retails at 25 cents and 50 cents, and ladies' and children's union suits, which retail at 25 cents for children and 50 cents for ladies. There is an especially heavy demand for union suit underwear at this time.

"One of the strongest lines of cotton goods made in Georgia is hosiery. Practically all qualities and grades of men's, women's and children's hosiery, retailing at from 10 to 25 cents, can be had.

"Georgia mills which make underwear are located at Hampton, Macon, Fort Valley and Montezuma; while hosiery can be had from the mills of Atlanta, Rome, Dallas, Douglasville, Union Point and Gainesville and other towns. In addition to the articles mentioned, there are also manufactured in this state overalls, which require about twenty pounds of cotton to the dozen, cotton work pants, wrapping twine, domestics, sheeting, ducks, drillings, hickory stripes, ticking cotton plaids, chevrets, shirtings and chambrays.

(Continued on Page 16.)

SCOURING RING FRAMES

The periodical cleaning of top and bottom rollers, frame end gearing, bearings, roller necks, etc., is known as scouring. The length of time allowed to elapse before scouring is governed by many circumstances; but the following may be taken as an approximate guide:

	Once in
Coarse soft wett yarns....	24 weeks
Twist yarns up to 30's....	14 weeks
Yarns from 30's to 50's....	26 weeks
Yarns from 50's upwards...	52 weeks

In mills spinning American cotton, scouring is generally accomplished after the mill stops for the day; while in fine ring spinning the frame is often stopped for several working hours whilst scouring is in progress, or a frame may be partly scoured when the mill is stopped and completed during ordinary working hours. The operation of scouring as carried out in a mill spinning American cotton, average counts 22's twist, will be first described. A few minutes previous to the mill stopping for the day, the frame is stopped and both the draft change pinions are taken off. Then, a clean method of breaking all the ends down or making a "sawney" between the front rollers and the bobbins is to move the belt on the fast pulley for an instant. It may here be mentioned that three or four strippers and grinders or other available male operatives are usually brought in to assist the overlooker and jobbers in this method of scouring. When the weights are lifted off the hooks the latter are placed on the roller beam, followed by removing the top and bottom clearers away from the frame. The leather rollers are now taken from the cap bars, and all parts not covered with leather carefully cleaned. As these rollers are cleaned they should be laid aside in a position to ensure freedom from damage, as the leather cots are easily ruined. If the middle and back top rollers are self-weighted, any foreign substances adhering to their surfaces are removed as they are taken out and then well cleaned by waste. The ends of roving lying on the fluted rollers are pulled back away from the traverse guide, followed by raising all the cap bars. The front roller wheel, front roller pinion, crown wheel, and the draft change-wheel are all taken out and cleaned, along with the gearing studs. The various holding-down caps on the bottom rollers must be released to enable the rollers to be lifted out of the stands. Formerly it was the custom to uncouple the short sections comprising each line of bottom rollers, but there are several objections to such a method. The repeated wrenching apart of the sections and their subsequent refixing cannot be considered as a necessity, nor yet assist in cleaning the rollers. The consequence of the squares being oiled previous to the sections being joined together is red oxide oozing from the joints on to the flutes and yarn. Furthermore, the method, which ought to be obsolete, causes slack joints, backlash, and irregular drafting.

As an alternative method, some mills adopt the procedure of slightly raising the bottom rollers for three or four stands, and after cleaning the roller necks and stand bearings those portions of the rollers are dropped, and the remaining parts dealt with in a similar manner. Then the flutes are well cleaned and polished, to be repeated when the rollers are turned a quarter revolution, until the whole surface is completed. The best method, however, is to lift out of the stands each full length of rollers extending from one end of the frame to the other, and placing the rollers on special brackets. For a frame of 350 spindles about 10 of these brackets are necessary. A wood mount shaped with three recesses is attached to the front end of a hook, which is made out of iron 1 1/2 inch wide and 3/8 inch thick. When the bracket is in position on the underside of the iron hangs down in front of the thread boards and prevents the bracket being accidentally pushed back.

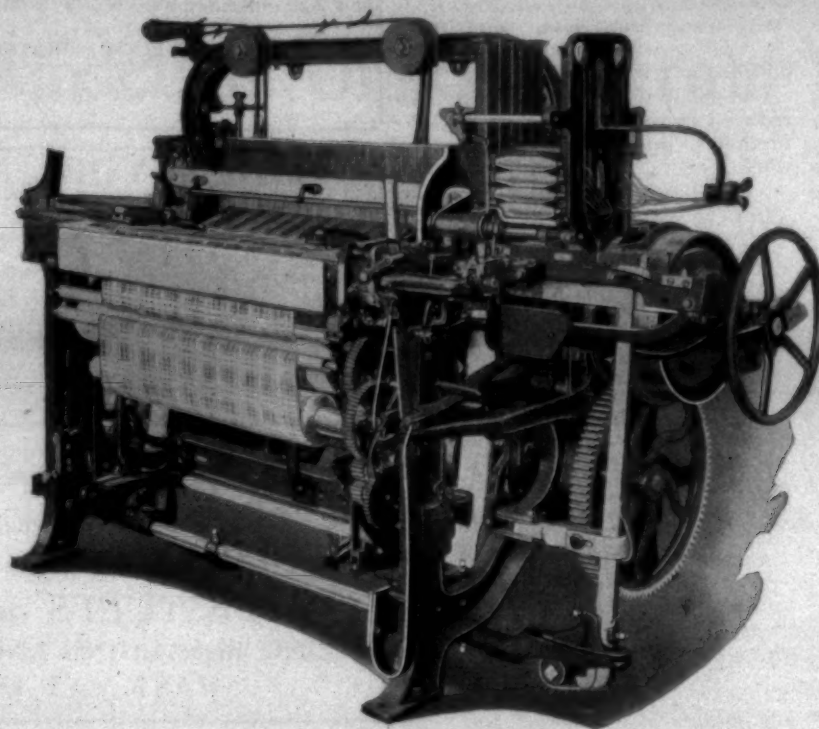
In the creel bottom small holes are made at equal intervals along the frame to permit the hooked part of each bracket to enter. The hooked end is drawn under the roller beam, while the top part of the hook rests on the top of the beam. When the brackets are all in position a sufficient number of persons must be stationed along the frame and the rollers lifted, without deflection, out of the stands and placed in the brackets. The fluted portions are thoroughly cleaned by using good stiff brushes to remove all the grease and dirt which has collected between the flutes. Sometimes card clothing is used for this purpose, but its scratching effect is more disastrous, especially if a roller tends to be soft, than by employing stiff brushes. Rough flutes may be smoothed with a assistance of pumice stone, which is also occasionally used to remove foreign matter from the flutes. Any accumulations between the flutes in the nature of grease will, if not removed, result in black and stained yarn. Whitening or French chalk should now be liberally applied to the rollers, which are subjected to a thorough rubbing with clean waste. It is convenient, when the fluted rollers are on the brackets, to clean thoroughly all parts of the traverse motion, ensuring that it is correctly set and also sufficiently lubricated. The cap bars must be picked and cleaned free of any grease, waste, or hard substances which tend to collect in the recesses. An examination of the gearing extending from the tin roller wheel to the large front roller wheel is advisable, so as to detect any broken teeth or wheels badly geared together and any nuts which require tightening up. The various oil holes should be cleaned out and afterwards replenished with oil. The brasses in the roller stands require cleaning and lubricating. Any excessively worn brass bearings can be conveniently renewed whilst the rollers are out

The various parts of the frame can now be replaced. After the bottom rollers have been transferred into their bearings again and the rollers re-set if necessary, the ends of roving may be threaded through the traverse guide eyes and brought forward to hang down beyond the front roller. The moving downwards of the cap bars can be followed by replacing the back and middle top rollers. Whilst these operations are in progress, the small front roller wheel, crown wheel, and draft wheel, which have been cleared, are replaced and fixed in position. Then the large roller wheel is fixed and the twist wheel taken out of gear while the large front roller wheel is manually revolved in order to turn the ends of rovings through and have them straight on the flutes. Subsequent to the ends of roving being broken at the front side of the middle rollers, the front leather-covered rollers are placed in the cap bars, followed by the hooks being hung on the centres and the weights attached. Another turning of the large front roller wheel for two or three revolutions results in the front rollers drawing the roving forward and immersing at the correct thickness. The protruding roving at the front rollers ought to be broken away, excepting a sufficient length for piecing-up purposes. The twist wheel is geared up again, and the bottom clearers, after being picked clean, are all reinserted in their springs. The thread from each bobbin is pieced up by hooking the end of the yarn under the traveler and threading it through the lapet wire; then by the finger and thumb slightly twisting the end of yarn into the projecting roving a piecing is effected. The replacement of the cleaned top clearers and the refixing of the gearing covers complete the work which ought to ensure the frame being in good running order. Scouring is also a convenient period for placing a few drops of oil on the studs of the connection brackets of the lifting rods, and also on the ends of the rocking levers which actuate the ring rails. In the event of the spindle bolsters having the old oil removed and a new supply poured in whilst the frame is being scoured, the ring rails are lifted off the pokers, the bands are slipped on the bolsters, and each spindle with its bobbin is placed on the roller beam. The inner tubes are also taken out of the bolsters and placed in a position to ensure the subsequent replacement in the correct bolsters. The operation is then conducted as detailed in a previous article. It is very important when replacing the inner tubes that they occupy exactly the same position as before being taken out. The inner tube and bolster are constructed so that the spring which is riveted on the inner tube can fit into a corresponding groove inside the bolster. Should this not be accurately carried out, it is very probable that the spindles will not occupy their original position on the roller beam or on the ring rail, and much trouble

will be afterwards experienced. While the ring rails are detached, opportunity should be taken to clean out the poker tubes thoroughly by using a mop of waste attached to a length of stout wire. Neglect of this detail is often the cause of the pokers sticking on their downward traverse, producing faulty built bobbins. Another detail, easily attended to whilst oiling the spindles, is that of removing all accumulations of fly and old spindle bands from the tin roller centre bearings. When spindle bands break near the centre bearings there is a tendency for some to become wrapped around the tin roller shaft, causing heavy driving owing to the revolving tin roller being resisted somewhat by the additional friction set up. As the occurrence of a fire at the ring frame is generally owing to the tin roller shafts not being kept free from all fly and bands, it is very essential to attend to the detail mentioned with unfailing regularity.

Regarding the method of scouring in the case of producing medium to fine yarns, where quality predominates rather than production, it is very desirable to spend several hours in the work, employing reliable operatives, and the whole operation should be performed under the direct superintendence of the ring overlooker. The very best results can only be obtained by taking every possible precaution, and efficient scouring is one of the details which may be made to assist in producing the highest quality of yarn. In view of the information already given on scouring, the various points necessitating attention while performing the operation in a fine mill will be only briefly mentioned. At a suitable doffing time wind the rails down as per usual, take the draft change-wheels out of gear, and momentarily run the frame to break all the ends down. Doff the frame, take the spindles and inner tubes out, pump all oil out of the bolsters, replace inner tubes, and pour new oil in the bolsters. While spindles are out examine the centre bearings of the tin rollers, remove any accumulation on the shafts, then replace spindles. Now remove the ring rails in sections and thoroughly clean them, especially removing the foreign matter which tends to accumulate inside the rings. This done, replace the rails, and ensure that the whole length of the rails is correctly set by using gauges and the adjustable feet on the pokers. Lift the weight hooks from the top rollers, then place the clearers and top rollers on the creel or other suitable location to ensure that they are replaced in their original positions, otherwise much trouble arises when restarting the frame.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

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Practicability of Starting in the Dyestuffs Business in This Country.

It has been reported that some German chemists with experience in the production of dyestuffs known as the "Synthetic Process," are taking steps to begin production of dyestuffs in this country, if they can get the proper machinery. This is said to be quite as important as getting those who are skilled in production, and it is doubtful if it can be done. It was recently pointed out by a professor eminent in the sciences pertaining to the production of textiles, that it would be necessary for this country to revise its methods of making gas in order to get a greater production of residue of coal tar, and thereby create the raw material for the new process of dyestuffs making. Even then it is stated that British coal produces a greater quantity of coal tar of the kind needed and whether our coal will be adequate or not is in a measure somewhat doubtful.

Political conditions in this country change so rapidly that it cannot be stated long together whether or not it is advisable to begin so expensive a development as the production of the coal tar dyes. For the use of grain alcohol the Government gets so large a revenue that for manufacturing purposes it is well nigh prohibitive. It will be necessary also to change the laws in this respect, and also the patent laws to some extent it is claimed. Even were these things possible, it is said that it would cost \$25,000,000

to \$30,000,000 to change the coke ovens over to a method that would yield more coal tar. The uncertainty that is attached to success even after these efforts have been made is against a successful development along lines such as the business has developed abroad. For instance Meister, Lucius & Bruning are said to employ 12,000 to 15,000 people. It is said that chemists of which they employ from 200 to 300 in all stages of experience but mostly young college graduates, are paid a maximum of \$500 a year. It is because of the low labor cost that the business is so successful in that particular section of Europe, that is from the side of the economics of production rather than the scientific side.

Everyone in textiles has had a liberal education of late, in matters pertaining to the high cost of labor, and competition would be next to impossible. As soon as the war is over, the home industry would begin to lose its patrons, because of the lower cost of production abroad, it is pointed out.

Of course, none of these points are absolutely infallible, nor are they absolute as an objection to the establishment in this country of this business, but they serve to illustrate to the trade some of the difficulties that are in the way, and those who are inclined to be sceptical would do well to revise their opinions about this information before it is too late for this. There are many buyers and a large percentage of retailers who are not yet alive to the situation and some are inclined to

contest the advances in price as unreasonable, and to look upon them as taking an advantage of the opportunity of the moment to squeeze better price out of them.

Some have stated they do not think it is as serious as it is pointed out, and they have been "carried" so long that they are disposed to believe that some way will be found of caring for their wants, and that there is no immediate hurry for placing orders, for them. Of course, it will take a shock to bring them to their senses, and that shock will probably take the form of much higher prices. Already some lines have been placed "at value," and subsequently increased in price. Others have been advanced outright twice although the advances were small. Some advances running as high as 25 cents a yard have been made, but it is generally thought that from ten to 12 1-2 cents will be the increase that will be asked.

Buyers are apt to protest and to consider that the trade should take care of them. How all of them can consistently take this view is not apparent. There are few that are amenable to such reasoning as it is advisable to buy all merchandise in this country, because every yard imported is a yard less made here, and so much less money put into circulation among the peoples of this country that buy the garments they produce. Only a shock of flooding this country with an excess of materials and garments in the face of unemployed labor which will cause a loss will bring them to their

senses on this point. The feeling that arises from the experience in these matters naturally will have an influence against going into the development of an industry that is by nature slow of growth, so that merchandising experiences will be added to the economic difficulties that must be overcome.—Daily Trade Record.

Cotton Goods Display During Home-Coming Week.

One of the features of Home-Coming Week at Concord, N. C., will be a display of Concord's cotton goods products. Capt. Q. E. Smith, who has charge of the decorations for the week, states that the mills have agreed to furnish goods for the display.

A room in the Allison building next to the express office has been secured. Several looms will be placed in the rooms and will be in charge of experienced operators. A feature of this display will be the fact that all who are connected with it will wear made in Concord goods. The ladies will wear dresses woven on looms at the local mills and the men will wear the white, wash suits that have become so popular this season.

This display is expected to attract considerable attention. It will be worth while from every angle and will no doubt prove one of the greatest agencies of the week in arousing local pride.—Concord Tribune.

Cotton Spinning Examinations

In April of each year the City and Guilds of London Institute, London, England, hold cotton spinning and weaving examinations and it has been our custom to publish many of the questions.

We have found that many of our subscribers have been greatly interested in the examination and this year we shall publish practically all of the questions that will interest our readers. The answers given to the questions are taken from the Cotton Factory Times of England and are by their well-known contributors who use the names "Lectus" and "Fabricus."

Question.—Give the speed of spindles in a twist or warp winding frame which you would suggest as suitable for yarns of 10's, 20's, 40's and 60's counts. State the lift and size of flange of bobbin you would choose for the named counts, and also what production you would reasonably expect per spindle per week of 55 hours, from each of these counts when winding from ring spool and from cop.

Answer.—For a single machine to work all the counts named in the question a suitable spindle speed would be 720 revolutions per minute; lift 4 1-2 inches; bobbin flanges 4 inches for 10's and 20's, 3 1-2 inches for 40's, and 3 inches for 60's. But if each count of yarn is to be wound by a separate machine, the following particulars would be suitable:

Counts	10's	20's	40's	60's
Spindle Speed	720	960	800	720
Lift, inches...	5	4 1/2	5	4
Flange, inches	4	4	3 1/2	3

Production per spindle 45lb 30lb 17lb 13lb

In the case of ring yarns the production is usually expected to be about 20 per cent higher than the above, which are for cop yarns.

Question.—If you had the duty of laying out a shed to contain the following looms: 100 of 80in., 50 of 60in., 200 of 44in., and 100 of 32in., how would you place them in position? To get the best results from a driving point of view, would you vary the diameter of driving shafts, and, if so, how? Give the speed of line shaft, together with diameter of drums on shafts and loom pulleys, to give suitable speeds (which are to be named) for the above width of loom, suitable for weaving plains or twills, dobby work, and jacquard work respectively.

Answer.—From the point of view of space economy it would be preferable to group the looms in nine rows of 50 or 25 pairs each, having only one width in each row. Thus there would be two rows of 80in. Besides giving perfect alignment and straight passages, the separate grouping of the fast and slow looms would enable weavers to confine their attention to one class only. The driving would be evenly distributed over the shafts, which would therefore require to be of uniform diameter. Line shaft speed may be 140 revolutions per minute, and drums 15in. diameter. For the

tappet work suitable loom pulleys and speeds would be as follows:

	32in.	44in.	60in.	80in.
Pulleys	9in.	10in.	13in.	15in.
Speeds	230	210	160	140

For dobby work the looms may be reduced in speed 10 per cent, and a further 10 per cent for the jacquard work.

Question.—State what production per week you would expect to obtain from 50,000 ring frame spindles spinning 32's twist from American cotton with a spindle speed of 9,000 revolutions per minute. Give separate details of all allowances you would make in calculating this production, describing fully how the amount is fixed in each instance. Assuming that the full production had to be made into warps at the same mill, find the number, and speeds, of the winding frame spindles required.

Answer.—For 32's twist from decent American cotton we might attain a spindle speed of 9,000 to 9,500 revolutions per minute, with 1 1-2 inch inside diameter of ring, 5 inches lift, 22.6 turns per inch, 4 inch diameter of front roller, allowing one minute per doffing, and two hours per week for cleaning and stoppages. Under such circumstances the production per week might reach something like 44 hanks per spindle, which equals 44÷32lb. per spindle. These particulars are, of course, known to be possible from past experience, but local circumstances always affect particular cases, and frequently lower speeds and lower productions are in vogue in our mills, while the best of circumstances might witness increased productions. For 9,000 revolutions per minute of spindle the production may be taken at 42 hanks per spindle approximate. Therefore, we have

$$50,000 \times 42 = 65,625 \text{ pounds.}$$

32

as the total production of the mill.

Taking the spindle speed of 9,000 and dividing this by the 22.6 twist per inch, we obtain the inches delivered per minute per spindle. From this it is self-evident how to calculate the hanks and pounds per spindle and per 50,000 spindles per week, for continuous running, and then deduct for stoppages as specified above.

In regard to the second part of the question relating to winding and warping, the vertical spindle winding frame, making flanged bobbins, with or without barrel shaping, would probably be preferred in preparation for warping. The production depends upon number of spindles per winder, quality of yarn and ability of winder, and speed of spindle. For single yarns for warps it has been estimated that a good winder might attend 60 spindles and wind 600 lbs. of yarn in one full week.

$$600 \div 60 = 10 \text{ lbs. per spindle.}$$

65,625 ÷ = 6,562 spindles as a complete full equipment for spindle winding the whole production. Again it must be remembered that local circumstances affect this kind

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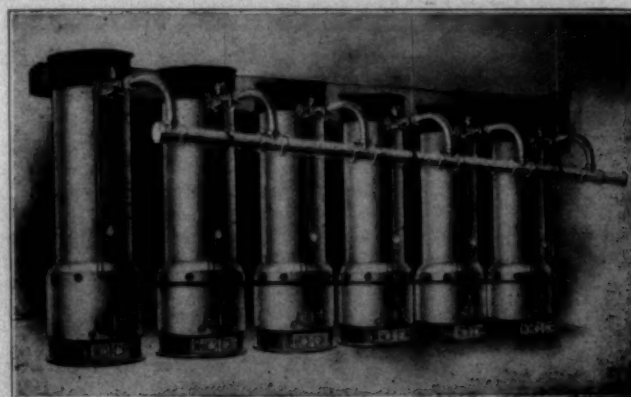
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of reckoning very considerably. There is, for example, a difference between winding from mule cops and from ring bobbins.

Question.—Give a list of fibres from which yarns are spun, and state the qualities of the yarn produced as regards strength, elastic-

ity, smoothness of surface, and weaving qualities used either as warp or weft; also, when woven into cloth, their properties as regards heat retention or conduction, inflammability, intensification and retention of weave effects, flexibility and durability.

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Answer.—The chief fibres used for thread making purposes are silk, wool, cotton, flax, and jute. Others of minor importance are ramie or China grass, hemp and asbestos. As regards the qualities mentioned:

1. Strength.—Ramie, flax, hemp, and jute may be classed as very strong; silk and worsted (wool), strong; woolen (wool) and cotton, moderately strong; and asbestos, weak.

2. Elasticity.—Silk and woolen are very elastic; worsted and cotton, moderately elastic; the remainder are inelastic.

3. Smoothness.—Silk is exceedingly smooth; worsted and cotton are moderately smooth. In the raw state the best fibres, i. e., flax, ramie, jute and hemp, are comparatively rough, but when cleansed from all impurities the resultant threads may be classed as smooth. Asbestos has a greasy smoothness, but its use for fabric production is considerably limited by the coarseness of the yarns.

4. Weaving Qualities.—The combined strength and elasticity of silk wool, and cotton yarns render them comparatively easy to weave either as warp or weft, but the best fibres are more difficult to deal with, especially in the form of warp, on account of their inelastic nature and stiffness.

5. Heat Retention and Conduction.—Silk and wool retain heat to a greater degree than any other fibres; cotton comes next; the best fibres possessing little power to retain heat. This may be tested by

wrapping vessels containing hot liquids in cloths of the various materials, and noting the length of time which elapses before the liquid becomes cool.

6. Inflammability.—The vegetable fibres are very inflammable; animal fibres only burn with difficulty; and asbestos is non-inflammable.

7. Intensification and Retention of Weave Effects.—Usually the smooth and lustrous materials—silk, worsted, and cotton—intensify and retain weave effects better than rough or fibrous yarns such as the bast fibres and woolen, but the style of finish given to the cloth may modify this to a considerable extent.

8. Flexibility.—Silk, cotton, asbestos, and most wools possess this property to a much greater extent than the bast fibres.

9. Durability.—In the sense of power to resist wear and tear materials made from the finest fibres possess this property to the greatest extent, because the fibres can be closer spun, and retain a better hold upon one another. From this point of view silk is the most durable, then flax, cotton, ramie, and wool. Jute is the least durable on account of the shortness of the real or ultimate fibres, when subjected to the action of moisture jute fibres are easily disintegrated.

Question.—What are the essential qualities of a reed, and how would you judge a reed? Enumerate the types of reeds you are acquainted with for giving special effects in the cloth, illustrating by pencil sketches the effect obtained; also state what meas-

ures are sometimes taken to reduce the congestion of yarn in reed, particularly with coarse counts.

Answer.—The chief feature of a reed which require to be considered for any particular fabric are the length, depth, counts, or closeness of the wires, and the breadth and thickness of the latter. As regards the length, this item is determined by the width of the cloth to be woven; the depth is determined by the depth of the shed to be formed; the sett of counts of the reed is governed by the fineness and style of the cloth to be woven; and the thickness and breadth of the wire by the strength of the cloth to be woven and the thickness of the warp threads. It follows that the wires must be evenly spaced and aligned; of uniform length; perfectly smooth; well secured in the ribs and finished off with strong dents upon which the counts or setts of the reed can be stamped. As to reeds for special effects, we have undule reeds, gauze or leno reeds, and reeds for shaped fabrics. Of the first-named there are two kinds, namely, those intended to produce (a) waved lines of threads in the direction of the warp, i. e., warp undules, and (b) those intended to produce waved lines of weft threads, i. e., weft undules. Reeds for warp undules have the wires divided into groups which converge alternately towards the upper and lower ribs of the reed. By slowly raising and lowering the latter as the weaving progresses the warp threads of each group are first

closed inwards and then opened outwards, and thereby caused to develop waved lines. For weft undules the wires are set parallel in the vertical direction, but waved from back to front, with the result that the weft threads are driven into the cloth to form correspondingly waved lines. Gauze reeds are provided with eyed wires as well as ordinary wires. Crossing ends are drawn through the former, and are lifted first on one side and then on the other of the crossed ends by giving the reed a compound lateral and vertical movement. Reeds for shaped fabrics have all the wires converging towards one set of ribs, and are raised or lowered to expand or contract the width of the fabric. For warps with an unusually large number of threads double reeds are often used. In this case two sets of evenly spaced wires are secured in the same ribs, the wires of the front set being placed midway in the space of the rear set with the idea of separating the threads.

Question.—Various methods are employed in the construction and fixings of a loom sley to assist the shuttle in keeping to the race board; explain fully these methods and their effectiveness. Enumerate any defects which may be caused by a misuse or defective arrangement of these positions, and say whether the same conditions, apply in under pick as in over pick looms; if not, state how they are provided for in the former system.

Answer.—The methods referred
(Continued on Page 15.)

Spinning Frame Improvement.

The operation of doffing in a ring frame is, as is the case on any machine, a non-productive one and consequently it is desired to effect it as speedily as possible. Recently the scarcity of half-time labor for the purpose has been a source of trouble to the spinner who should naturally welcome any invention which will expedite the operation in any way. As is well known before doffing is performed, or rather we might say as the first step in the process, the ring rail is wound down, the frame then being stopped. The defects that arise owing to the fact that these operations are performed by hand, sometimes by different operatives, are, if few, comparatively bad. The chief is that the

of the end of the thread down to the bottom of the full bobbin is performed as follows:—As soon as the lever 21 commences to rise the catch 20 presses upon the end 19 of the cranked lever 17, so that the latter takes up the position shown in dotted lines. It then becomes disengaged from the notch of the disc, 11, thereby relieving the shaft 8 and the section 4. The whole weight of the ring rail is thrown upon the wheel 3, and the section 4 turns by means of its teeth 6, the toothed wheel and shaft 8, which operates the piston 15 employed to deaden the fall of the ring rail.

The weight of the ring rail is therefore counterbalanced by the resistance produced by the passage of the oil through the piston. By regulating the size of the holes

in long coils, and a few coils will be wound round the spindle before the machine stops. To start up again the operator only has to turn the disc 11 by means of the crank 9, until the cranked lever 17 gets back into notch 12. The parts 21 or 20 and 23 will also resume their original positions ready to commence work again.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, England.

Market For American Clothing in Cuba.

During the last few years a prosperous trade has been built up in Cuba in American ready-made clothing, a number of firms in the United States participating therein. Cuba's foreign trade is growing, and the imports of such clothing are especially increasing. Other American manufacturers might share in this market if they send attractive goods and if shipping documents are properly made out.

Chambray, khaki, and drill shirts, denim overalls, khaki and drill trousers are being imported into Cuba in large quantities, coming almost entirely from the United States. However, the trade is not confined to workmen's clothing. Considerable quantities of the finer grades of cotton goods, and clothing made of wool and silk, or mixtures thereof with cotton, also ready-made clothing for women, are imported. Effort has been made to manufacture in Cuba grades of cotton clothing, but without much success.

In shipping ready-made clothing to Cuba the gross and net weight of the packages should be given, as well as the net weight of each article or class of goods. The Cuban duty on ready-made clothing is based on the duty on the component material, which is determined by the thread count. Surtaxes are provided for admixtures of wool, silk, etc., as well as for coloring or dyeing. Detailed information in regard to the duty on any particular grade of clothing may be obtained by application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Ready-made clothing generally bears on every garment a reference mark or number. The invoice should contain separately the net weight of garments of each mark or number. This is necessary because certain fabrics that may appear to be in the same class actually have more or fewer threads than goods

of similar appearance in the customhouse, as the case may be.

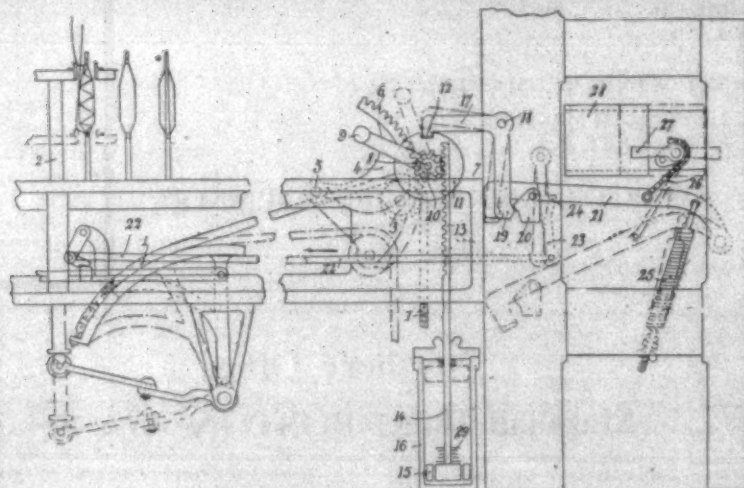
If ready-made clothing is packed in cardboard boxes, as is often the case, the net weight of these boxes should be given separately from the net weight of the goods, or the net weight of the goods only should be given. Thus considerable savings in duties may result to the buyer of the goods.

If goods contain a mixture of other material, the fact should be stated in the invoice as well as the percentage of other material. If mixture is more than one-fifth of the number of cotton threads, the goods are considered as wool, silk, or other material, as the case may be. Goods composed entirely of wool or silk are charged on the ad valorem basis and not by the number of threads. On linen goods the duty varies according to the number of threads, as on cotton goods.

The correct making out of invoices for shipment to Cuba is not difficult. Customers should be asked from time to time if goods have been received in good condition with everything satisfactory, and if they have any suggestions to offer.—Consular Reports.

The Long-Hour Men.

When close upon the sunset hour
The welcome whistle blows,
The workman takes his dinner pail
And homeward gaily goes,
He finds the table neatly spread,
And supper smoking hot,
And softly hums a little tune,
Contented with his lot.
He trots the baby on his knee,
And when the paper's read,
Knocks out the ashes from his pipe,
And early goes to bed,
His health is good, his heart is light,
His slumber sweet and sound—
How different is it with the men
Who make the wheels go round!
The banker sits before his desk
Till far into the night,
A thousand things demand his care
And thread his locks with white.
The manufacturer is late
When notes are falling due,
And threatened strikes and damage suits
The merchant's pathos pursue.
Ten hours, and then the toiler drops
His yoke beside his tools,
Ten hours, and all the spindles rest
The flaming furnace cools,
But still the business man, although
His eyes for sleep are dim,
Must grind away, there is as yet
No ten-hour law for him.
—Leslie's.



ring rail is sometimes wound down at too high a rate of speed, the drag on the yarn being excessive, thus causing breakages. A more frequent defect, however, is that the frame runs on too long after the rail is lowered, thus winding an excess of yarn on the base of the bobbin.

The improved motion is illustrated herewith. When the bobbins are completed the ring plate 2 takes its highest position and by pulling the rod 22 towards the left in the direction shown by the arrow, will act upon the lever, which will disengage the hook 24, so that the level is no longer maintained and is free. It can then yield to the action of the spring 25 and will turn, by means of chain 26, the handle 27, so that the strap fork arrangement 28 will bring the driving belt from the fast to the loose pulley. The lowering of the ring rail and the winding

through which the oil is to pass the necessary resistance and braking can be secured very exactly. Regulation of the resistance can also be secured by the employment of a suitable liquid.

By placing a spring 29 above the piston the fall of the ring plate will be further deadened. The ring rail therefore is lowered in a very smooth and regular manner. The lowering of the ring rail in relation to the stopping of the machine can be adjusted accurately to give the desired result. All that is necessary is to give more or less tension to the spring 25, which acts upon the lever 21 to transfer the belt more or less rapidly to the loose pulley. The motions are so designed and regulated that the ring rail arrives at its lowest point before the machine has stopped altogether. The end of the thread will thus wind down the bottom of the bobbin

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

A Question in Arithmetic.

Editor:

The following problem might interest some of the readers of the Bulletin:

At a fruit stand, I bought 30 apples at 2 for 5c. and 30 more at 3 for 5c., costing me \$1.25. The train left me, and I decided to sell my apples, and after thinking a little I decided to make an attractive price in order to sell them fast. I sold the apples at 5 for 10c., netting me \$1.20. Now, show what went with the difference?

It can be seen almost at a glance that 2 for 5c. and 3 for 5c. would be the same as 5 for 10c., but the result proves that this is not so.
J. M. F.

"Osnaburg" in Error.

Editor:

In your issue of Sept. 10th, R. H. asked a question, regarding the construction and manufacturing of Osnaburgs or bag goods, which I consider a timely question, and was no doubt asked in good faith, believing that some one that had experience would throw some light on the subject. Osnaburg comes out on Sept. 17th, and gives him an answer that is misleading and wrong, and if R. H. was to try to make osnaburgs by these figures it would not only cost him dollars in waste, but in reeds and time.

Now Osnaburg, will you please tell us why it will require 1340 ends of No. 7 warp yarn, a 21 dent per inch reed, and 6 3-4 filling to make a 28 x 44 30-inch 7 oz. goods, I believe that you know, or you would not have answered at all, but the point that I want to make is that you do the public as well as R. H. wrong by sending in such answers for publication, and especially at these critical times, when manufacturers are looking for something to keep their machinery going.

K. A. W.

Boiler Compounds.

Editor:

Much of the water used for boiler feed purposes contains scale forming impurities and consequently has to be treated before or after being put in the boiler. In the South it is the usual custom to treat the water after it has entered the boilers. There are many compounds on the market sold for this purpose, all of them are more or less expensive and some are not suitable at all, often being positively injurious.

In the case of any sickness the first thing the doctor has to do is to diagnose the case and find out what the disease is. If the trouble with the feed water is that it contains calcium salts a little soda ash is all that is needed to set things right. If it contains magnesium salts and its hardness is due to that cause, a little sodium phosphate should be used to make the correction. On the other hand if the corrosion in the boiler is caused by the presence

of acid in the water a little soda ash or lime will easily neutralize the acidity and be the remedy. The above covers the most common causes of trouble with boiler feed water. In the majority of cases the best thing to use in boilers is 58 per cent soda ash, this contains about 97 per cent pure sodium carbonate.

North State.

Answer to Doffer Boy.

Editor:

Answering "Doffer Boy's" question as to the effect extra twist in roving has on the strength of the yarn spun from it, I will say that all twist is taken out of the roving while it is passing through the drafting rollers of the spinning frame, and if it were possible to present the stock to the spinning roll without any twist, it would be better for the mill, because it would save roller covering, but it would not affect the strength of the resultant yarn.

There are two reasons for putting twist in roving. The first is so it can be wound on the bobbins at the flyer frame, and the second is so it can be wound off the spinning frame without stretching and causing thin and weak places. The latter reason is the only one that needs to be considered, as enough twist to prevent stretching in spinning creels will be sufficient to keep the flyer frames running well.

This matter of proper twist is a fine point and must be determined by local conditions. If the twist is too soft it will stretch and cause thin weak places in the yarn, if the twist is harder than necessary to prevent stretching, the strength will not be impaired, but you will have unnecessary roller covering bills.

I would recommend 15 to 20 per cent more than the standard on seven-eighths to one inch cotton. This extra twist will give you a pleasant surprise in the nice running of your spinning. This will be especially noticeable on filling and hosiery yarns and goes to show that extra twist makes the yarn stronger for the reasons given above.

Observer.

Letter of Applicant.

An overseer of spinning, who recently applied for a job received the following reply from the superintendent of the mill. This letter is interesting as it gives an idea of what qualifications are required for good jobs.

We judge from the next to the last paragraph that the superintendent had read our recent editorial on "Why Superintendents Change."

Mr. Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of application. In reply will say that I shall be in the market for an overseer of spinning.

It is likely that I shall not trade with any one until the 1st of next month.

If you are interested in a position in charge of spindles that will pay \$24 per week, which would later perhaps pay \$27, provided that the overseer proved efficient and made himself of increased value to this company, I would be pleased to have you write me a detail letter telling me what mills you have worked in, how long in each, and give references, that you would be willing to have me write to.

The position I have in mind is a hard one, and will require a man in good health, temperate and moral in all ways and I would prefer that he have a family.

The room, while it is not an old one, is in need of a man who can get his traverses, back into shape and keep them there, control his doffers, getting the proper amount of yarn on the bobbin. In short he must be first and last a spinner.

Perhaps I have gone far into details, but it is very necessary that I make no mistake, for his own sake as well as this company, for to use your own expression, he must be able to deliver the goods if he stays on.

I find that a large number of the men in the market can frame up a good excuse for everything, but it is not an excuse I am after.

In conclusion will say that I understand that a man may refer to past employers that will fail to recommend him for some personal dislike, so you need not be afraid to write me a plain letter.

Another type of a man is the one always looking for another job every time trouble comes, and I don't want one of that kind.

Trusting I have outlined my position as well as possible without a personal interview, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill
Town
Number of spindles
(Give exact number).
Number of looms
(Give exact number).
..... Superintendent
..... Overseer of Carding
..... Overseer of Spinning
..... Overseer Weaving
..... Overseer of Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic

Success.

One of the most impressive facts of history is that thousands of the world's most successful men started without the ghost of a chance. There is not an occupation or profession in existence that has not been glorified by men or boys who, at the start, were no greater than the average boy or man. Getting started has ever been the supreme moment in most men's careers. It's impossible to learn to swim without first getting into the water. We learn by doing and we learn it in no other way. John Wanamaker walked four miles as a boy in order to clerk in a book store for one dollar and twenty cents a week. He and the book store grew together, finally he outgrew the book store, and it now takes the largest department store in the world to hold him. Most of our successful men in American life today started on a small salary. Robert C. Clowry commenced as a messenger boy, and was fifty years later the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Andrew Carnegie worked in a cotton mill as a doffer for one dollar and twenty cents a week. John D. Rockefeller clerked in a grocery store, and later borrowed two thousand dollars to go into business for himself. To succeed is the only natural way to live. To fail is contrary to nature. The man who does the seemingly unimportant thing well from the start, and does it cheerfully will have no trouble with more important matters.

When we are burdened with the daily toil and ceaseless grind, it will be worth while to remember that John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, once dug in a coal mine, and that Mr. Bryan cleaned up a business man's office in order to pay part of his college expenses.—Comian.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Put War Tax on Burlap.

We have filed with Hon. Oscar Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, the suggestion that in drawing his bill to supply the revenue deficit, he include an increase of tariff on burlap.

We have called his attention to the fact that not only would it be a source of additional revenue, but cause coarse cotton goods to be used for bag purposes in place of burlap, thereby giving the cotton mills much needed orders and incidentally helping the cotton grower.

At the beginning of the war, when it was supposed that burlap could not be secured, over 16,000,000 yards of cotton goods were purchased for bag purposes in a few days time and prices advanced 3-8 cent, but as it now appears that burlap can be secured prices have declined and the bag manufacturers are staying out of the cotton goods market.

Increasing the tariff on burlap may reduce imports to such an extent that there will not be much increase in revenue, but it will at least help the present situation in cotton goods and cotton.

Ten Years in Same Position.

We recently had something to say about the large number of superintendents who change positions and in that connection it is interesting to note that there are sixty-eight men who were superintendents of Southern cotton mills ten years ago and are still holding the same position or a higher one with the same company.

In order to obtain the names of the superintendents of ten years ago we used the July 1st, 1904, edition of the Blue Book and as they do not name the superintendent of every mill we may have omitted the names of some men that should be included.

In a few cases it may be that superintendents of ten years ago have left the mill and later returned to their former position, but without adequate information on that subject we have to assume that they have held their position continuously during the ten years.

The list is an honor roll which we take pleasure in publishing for ten years service with one corporation is evidence of work well and faithfully performed and an examination of statistics will show that in almost every case the size of plant has increased during the ten years.

The names of the men of ten years service and their mills are as follows:

Alabama.

XH. Enloe, W. A. Handley Mfg. Co.
A. Beachtold, Highland City Mills.
XD. J. Howard, Union Springs Cotton Mills.

Georgia.

XW. A. Fowler, Mallison Braided Cord Co.
W. W. Duncan, Princeton Mfg. Co.
XJohn Vivian, Riverside Mills.
XJesse M. Payne, Muscogee Mfg. Co.
XBaynard Willingham, Piedmont Mills.
C. L. Hammond, Hampton Cotton Mills.
XW. A. Marshall, Massachusetts Mills in Ga.
XJ. W. Mears, Monroe Cotton Mills.
XR. A. Field, Newnan Cotton Mill.
XJ. S. Bachman, Anchor Duck Mills.
XAubrey Motz, Roswell Mfg. Co.
XJ. A. Smith, Wahoo Mfg. Co.
XA. T. Matthews, Thomaston Cotton Mills.
XW. E. Malloy, Strickland Cotton Mills.

Kentucky.

XC. H. Semple, Louisville Girth & Blanket Mills.

Mississippi.

XC. E. Romberger, Yocona Mills.

Missouri.

XA. R. Nauer, Missouri Cotton Yarn Mfg. Co.

North Carolina.

XT. M. Denning, Wiscasset Mills.
E. F. Black, Charlotte Cordage Co.
XA. Sam White, Clayton Cotton Mills.
XY. E. Smith, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co.
XJ. T. Broadway, Pearl Cotton Mills.
XC. R. Duffer, Tolar, Hart and Holt Mills.
XD. S. Sumner, Randolph Mfg. Co.
XJ. M. Allred, Granite Falls Mfg. Co.
XA. O. Kale, High Shoals Co.
XWm. G. Ragsdale, Oakdale Mills.
XC. E. Neisler, Bonnie Cotton Mill and Kings Mountain Mfg. Co.
J. M. Williams, Cora and Dilling Mills.
J. F. Schenck, Cleveland Mill and Power Co.

XG. O. Lipe, Linn Mills.
XC. White, Lenoir Cotton Mills.
XP. S. Boyd, Mooresville Cotton Mills.
XW. E. Bacon, Newton Cotton Mills.
XF. T. Biggs, Midway Mills.
XH. B. Greason, Raleigh Cotton Mills.
XWm. Entwistle, Pee Dee Mfg. Co.
XS. S. Steele, Roberdel Mfg. Co. No. 1.
XW. C. York, Sanford Cotton Mills.
W. E. Morton, Lily Mill and Power Co.
XH. C. Robbins, Hadley Peoples Mfg. Co.
A. M. Vandergrift, Fountain Cotton Mills.
XR. S. Kelly, Turnersburg Cotton Mills.
XW. P. Wingate, Rodman-Heath Mills.

South Carolina.

XJ. E. Shea, Clifton Mills and Converse Mfg. Co.
XA. L. Quinn, Mary Louise Mills.
XG. D. Barlow, Dillon Mills.
XE. R. Cash, Limestone Mills.
XT. A. Sizemore, American Spinning Co.
H. F. Moody, Victor Mills.
L. W. Redd, Lexington Mfg. Co.
XJ. M. Davis, Newberry Cotton Mills.
S. T. Buchanan, Piedmont Cotton Mills.
XC. N. Steed, Highland Park Cotton Mills No. 2.
XW. J. Britton, Spartan Mills.
XE. H. Clippard, Whitney Mfg. Co.
XJ. N. Smith, Woodruff Cotton Mills.

Of the above there are several who held only the mill named, ten years ago, but are now superintendents of one or more additional mills. A. Beachtold is now superintendent also of the Chinnabee Mills.

A. T. Matthews in addition to being superintendent of the Thomaston Cotton Mills, is also general superintendent of the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

C. E. Neisler in addition to the Bonnie and Kings Mountain Mills now has the Anna, Klotho and Pauline Mills.

Geo. O. Lipe has added the Corriher Mills, in which he is largely interested.

W. E. Bacon now runs both the Newton and the Clyde Mills at Newton, N. C.

Wm. Entwistle, who was ten years ago only superintendent of the Pee Dee Mfg. Co., is now also president of Entwistle Mills.

E. R. Cash is now superintendent of both the Limestone and Hamrick Mills at Gaffney.

We must not lose sight of the men who were superintendents ten years ago, but now hold higher positions with the same mills.

H. F. Williamson, who was superintendent of the American Net and Twine Co., in 1904, is now agent of the plant at Anniston.

Jno. A. Porter, formerly superintendent of the Bibb Mfg. Co., plant at Porterdale is now general superintendent of all of the Bibb Mfg. Co. mills.

M. G. Stone in the ten years has been promoted from superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills to general superintendent of that mill and the Pacolet Mills at New Holland, Ga., and Trough, S. C.

T. A. Shipp, Jr., formerly superintendent of the Tipton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is now manager of that company.

H. H. Boyd was in 1904 superintendent of the Chadwick Mfg. Co., and the Hoskins Mills is now general superintendent of four of the mills which were consolidated into the Chadwick Hoskins Co.

K. J. Davis, formerly superintendent of the Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C. is now general manager of that company.

J. F. Shinn has during the ten years advanced from superintendent to secretary and manager of the Norwood (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

Alfred Moore was in 1904 superintendent of the Tucapau Mills, but he is now manager of that mill, proprietor of the Wellford Mfg. Co., president and treasurer of the Gaffney Mfg. Co., and also the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

J. B. Young, formerly superintendent of the Jackson Fibre Co., Bemis, Tenn., is now manager of that mill.

Thus we have a list of the men who have seen ten years service with one mill either as superintendent or being advanced to higher positions.

If we have omitted any names that should be on this roll of honor we will be glad to make the necessary additions.

At an early date we will give a list of the superintendents of ten years ago who now fill similar positions or higher ones with other mills than the ones they were with ten years ago.

PERSONAL NEWS

Wm. Grimsley has resigned his position at the Dillon (S. C.) Mills.

G. L. Bradshaw of Fort Mill, S. C., is now grinding cards at the Arcade Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

P. D. Fortune, of the Fortune Hosiery Mills, LaFayette, Ga., has been on a business trip to New York.

J. L. Phillips has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

— Powers of Fries, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

John S. Crown of Simpsonville, S. C., is now loom fixer at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. P. Couch of Bath, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of the weaving at the Augusta Factory, Ga.

E. C. Seymour of Shawmut, Ala., has become assistant engineer at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

W. D. Hammette, of Commerce Ga., is now fixing looms at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills.

J. C. Calvin, of Starkville, Miss., is now fixing looms at the Texas Cotton Mills, McKinney, Texas.

A. B. Smith has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the John P. King Mill, Augusta, Ga.

W. M. Freshwater of Haw River N. C., is now fixing looms at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

D. M. Turner has resigned as loom fixer at the Aurora Mill, Burlington, N. C.

R. L. Peterson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Holland Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. L. Whiteside has become overseer of carding at the Holland Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

A. L. Hatch is now overseer of carding at Marlboro Mill No. 5, Bennington, S. C.

M. F. Harrington of Albemarle, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Kinstop (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. K. Melton of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of machinist at the Gaston Mill, Cherryville, N. C.

W. H. Howard, formerly overseer of weaving at the Augusta (Ga.) Factory, is now filling a similar position at Whitmire, S. C.

A. E. Warren has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Adelaide Mill, Anniston, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Appalachian Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

W. B. Sawyer has resigned as overseer of carding at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

R. F. Dellinger has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Cabarrus Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

A. O. Norris has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Ernest Deas has been promoted to master mechanic at the Cabarrus Mill, Concord, N. C.

Sam Anderson of Lando, S. C., has entered Clemson College for a textile course.

John Airy has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mill.

J. A. Green has returned to his former position as dyer for the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. A. Blackwelder has resigned as master mechanic at the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

A. R. Shinn of Salisbury has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

N. F. Thompson of Albemarle, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Efrd Mill No. 2 of that place.

E. E. Davis, of Prattville, Ala., is now overseer of weaving at the Putnam Mills and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

J. B. Meares has resigned his position at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., and accepted one with a knitting mill at the same place.

J. T. Barclay, who has been overhauling the spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., has accepted a position with that mill.

S. H. Beard, of the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala., has become head slasher man at the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.

M. P. Petty, of Harden, N. C., has become overseer of night spinning winding and twisting at the Monarch Mill, Dallas, N. C.

W. L. Bobo, of Danville, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Postex Mills, Post City, Texas.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
MASON MACHINE WORKS TAUNTON, MASS. EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Greenville, S. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES.		MULES, LOOMS.

J. M. Cooley has resigned as second hand in weaving at Pelham, Ga.

Jesse B. Staton of Rockingham, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Pelham, Ga.

W. A. Hope has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Dan River Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Danville, Va.

Ed. Hancock has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

J. J. Nelson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

J. N. Mauney has resigned as overseer of carding at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mills.

H. B. Massey is now overseer of carding at the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C.

F. C. Hall, assistant superintendent of Dan River Mills Nos. 3 and 4, has been given a similar position also, with Mills No. 1 and 2.

J. H. Gardner, formerly overseer of spinning at Porterdale, Ga., has accepted a similar position at the Dan River Mill No. 4, Danville, Va.

J. H. Ables has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

A. Culberson has resigned as superintendent of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

O. W. Whatley has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., to become overseer of weaving at Calhoun, Ga.

E. H. Rogers has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

B. M. Barrier has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at the Cabarrus Mills, Concord, N. C.

H. G. Leigh, overseer of sample room at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills, has also taken charge of the weave room.

Jas. W. McCune has been promoted from overseer of No. 1 carding to assistant superintendent of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. Pyars has resigned as overseer of carding at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. T. Royster has resigned as overseer of carding at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., to accept a similar position as carders and spinner at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent in charge of the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been assigned to the New York office for a week, for the purpose of supplying to manufacturers and exporters information in regard to foreign markets for cotton goods.

Calvin S. Wright, formerly superintendent of the Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga., but for the last three years connected with the Commercial Bankers of New York, has accepted the position of general manager of the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Anchor Duck Mill,

Rome, Ga.

J. S. Bachman.....Superintendent
 W. W. Becknell.....Carder
 J. C. Edwards.....Spinner
 S. A. Moak.....Weaver
 J. C. Locklear.....Cloth Room
 M. W. Hudson.....Twisting
 J. P. Kitchens.....Master Mechanic

Cowpens Mfg. Co.,

Cowpens, S. C.

Chas. A. Pender.....Superintendent
 W. D. Wiggins.....Carder
 J. A. Shipe.....Spinner
 J. T. Davis.....Weaver
 H. M. Smith.....Cloth Room
 G. Martan.....Outside
 L. C. Barnett.....Master Mechanic



Six new Cotton Mill Accounts every month is not bad is it?
 That has been our average for some time past. Don't you
 think we must have the goods? Our Mr. HARRY SCRIVENS
 would like to meet your practical man.

Philadelphia Belting Company
 MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

Factory and Main Office
 313-315 VINE STREET
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Office
 2 RECTOR ST.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Aragon, Ga.—The Aragon Cotton Mills are running day and night, working two shifts of hands.

Rome, Ga.—It is said that the Anchor Duck Mill is to be put on both night and day work at once.

Florence, Ala.—The Ashcraft Cotton Mill is operating its plant twenty four hours a day, two shifts being employed on full time.

Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Cotton Mills are installing General Electric individual drive motors on eight new spinning frames.

Asheville, N. C.—The French Broad Mills, it is reported, will make improvements and enlargements to their plant in order to increase their production.

Chapel Hill, N. C.—The plants of the Durham-Hosiery Mills at this place have been put on short time but are expecting to resume full time operations at an early date.

Chester, S. C.—The Eureka Cotton Mill is now running full time, and there is a likelihood of its also running at night, too, to keep abreast of its many orders.

Anderson, S. C.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Anderson Cotton Mills will be held in the office of the company at Anderson, S. C., on Tuesday, October 13th, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any further business that may come before the stockholders.

LaGrange, Ga.—One of the largest shipments of duck ever made from LaGrange was made by the LaGrange Mill last Saturday. 32,000 pounds of duck cotton cloth was shipped to New York by express in time to catch steamship which left for Liverpool, England, Tuesday morning.

The officials of the LaGrange Mill states that their business is on the boom just now and that they expect to make several more large shipments at a nearly date.

Hartsville, S. C.—C. C. Twitty president of the Hartsville and Darlington Cotton Mills, has just returned from New York and reports a more optimistic feeling prevailing among the large buyers than existed ten days ago. While mills in other sections are shutting down or curtailing, it is practically sure that the mills under Mr. Twitty's management will continue running uninterruptedly. It will be recalled that these mills have never curtailed production for any cause and have never closed down on account of high priced cotton, and doubtless the same policy will be pursued under existing times.

Gaffney, S. C.—Owing to a lack of power the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, the Hamrick Mill and the Irene Mill were forced to close down several days last week. All three of these mills are operated by electricity furnished by the power plant at the Dravo dam on Broad river. It was reported in the city that the failure of the power was due to a break in the machinery at the power plant.

Baltimore.—It is stated that the weaving business in this city is in very good shape. All of the mills have retained their full force all summer, it is said, and some of them are now increasing their force.

William E. Hooper & Sons, proprietors of a mill here, have been advertising extensively for weavers and learners, with a view of increasing their output during the winter. It is stated they are now running their machines at night, having two crews.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The sale of the Harborough Mills here, which has been often mentioned, is assured now after a season of suspense. A message from the Gambril, Melville Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware, stated that the deed had been accepted and signed and work would begin at once.

The plant has been idle for some time and now that this definite assurance has come there will be many glad people here.

Girard, Ala.—The Girard Cotton Mill, which has been idle for some time, will, in all probability, resume operations on or about the middle of October, if the work now going on there is finished by that time. A large number of Draper looms are being installed in the weave room, to take the place of the old looms, which have been in use for several years, and while the production of cloth will probably be increased the number of employees will also be less, for one good weaver can run fifteen of the new looms while he could only operate eight of the old looms. Despite this fact the resumption of work at this mill will give quite a number of people employment who have been idle for some time.

Eufala, Ala.—The Cowikee Cotton Mills are operating night and day. The mills produce white cloths chiefly, and continuous operation is necessary to supply the demand. The use of cotton by the local mills continues to a considerable extent to maintain the demand for the staple here. The Glenola Cotton Mills have resumed operation of their plant, which has been idle for more than a month.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The establishment of a cotton factory here has been suggested by Sam Davidson, a business man of this city. "A general movement for the establishment of cotton mills in the South should make the cotton region of the United States independent of the foreign spinners," said Mr. Davidson. "I am sure a factory site would be donated. Fort Worth is excellently equipped to furnish water, fuel and transportation facilities." The officials of the Texas Cotton Club have unofficially endorsed the movement.

LaGrange, Ga.—Wednesday, the 16th, was the date of the annual meetings of four of the enterprises connected with the General Offices, namely, the Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills and Elm City Cotton Mills, of LaGrange and the Manchester Cotton Mills of Manchester, Ga.

The reports of these enterprises were highly gratifying to the stockholders and reflected much credit upon their capable officials.

The meeting of the Manchester Cotton Mills was held in the forenoon. All of the old officers and directors were re-elected, and the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared payable on October 1st.

The meeting of the Elm City and Unity Cotton Mills was held in the afternoon, and these enterprises, too made gratifying showings. The Elm City Cotton Mills declared its usual quarterly dividend of three per cent, and the Unity Cotton Mills declared its regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, both payable on October 1. No changes were made in the officers and directors of the Unity and Elm City Mills.

The visitors and some of the local officials of the mills were delight-

fully entertained at a dinner Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Truitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Fuller E. Callaway entertained at luncheon on Wednesday.

A significant action taken at these meetings was the adoption of a resolution reflecting the sympathy and interest of the managers of these big mills for the farmers of this section in the distressing situation created by the European wars. A resolution was introduced by Fuller E. Callaway, in which the officers were instructed to give preference in the purchase of cotton to the producers of the surrounding section, and to buy as much cotton as resources permit, paying as liberal prices as possible, considering the prices which the mills are able to obtain for their manufactured product.

Atlanta, Ga.—One of the enthusiastic advocates of the use of cotton instead of jute bags for grain and feed products is the J. D. Frazier company, makers of mixed feeds. This company uses annually about 100,000 bags and is already putting up their products in cotton sacks.

"Some of our customers," said A. B. Floyd, of this firm, "are making special requests that their feeds be packed in cotton sacks. This we readily do and are perfectly willing to put our entire product up in cotton sacks if our customers demand it. Of course we must comply in this respect with our customers' wishes and they may have either cotton or jute sacks, just as they prefer, though we would be glad to use the cotton sacks and we think the movement to use as much cotton as possible in bags and coverings of all kinds is a splendid one, and we hope it will be boosted and brought to the attention of dealers and consumers so generally that it will result in a heavy use of cotton, and in this way the price will be maintained and advanced even."

LaGrange, Ga.—It has been announced here that Fuller E. Callaway and associates will build a new half million dollar cotton mill.

The plan was submitted at the annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Unity, Elm City and Manchester Cotton Mills held at LaGrange on Wednesday. It has been rumored for some time that such a project was under consideration. Experiments have been going on for some time at the present mills. Fuller E. Callaway and S. Y. Austin only recently returned from an extended trip abroad which was made for the especial purpose of visiting mills and investigating manufacturing processes in Germany, Austria, France and England.

In making the announcement Mr. Callaway stated that the management had been exceedingly thorough and painstaking in its experiments and investigations, and that they were not only convinced but enthusiastic over the possibilities of the

We will be pleased to send to the one responsible for weave room costs a sample of the shuttle we believe the most economical for you to use. Simply send us a worn shuttle and a full filling bobbin such as you are now using. The worn shuttle will explain your needs to us quite clearly. We'll write you fully explaining our shuttle. This service is free. You assume no obligations.

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enterprise. He stated further that while the present might seem an inauspicious time for launching the enterprise, that in his opinion now was an exceedingly favorable time. He pointed out the possible economies in the purchase and construction of everything entering into the plant, and that the wars among the European nations presented a splendid opportunity for capturing some of their best trade.

The plan is to begin organization and preliminaries immediately, calling in 10 per cent on subscriptions some time during the fall and possibly another 10 per cent early in 1915. This will afford sufficient capital for the early plans.

No information was given out as to exactly what line of products will be manufactured, but it is understood that the new company will manufacture an entirely different cloth from those of the present mills, and that it will go after a profitable part of the export trade hitherto enjoyed by mills in Germany and England.

It was proposed to limit the capitalization to \$500,000.00, and about \$150,000.00 was subscribed within a few minutes. Subscriptions during the day brought the total over \$250,000.00, or one half the proposed capitalization. Among the larger individual subscribers for amounts of \$2,000 to \$20,000 each were Messrs. Fuller E. Callaway, C. V. Truitt, J. G. Truitt, S. Y. Austin, W. A. Holmes, J. H. Edmondson, Pharr Bros. & Childs Co., S. H. Truitt, James Banks, Hatton Lovejoy, W. E. Johnson, Pope F. Callaway, Cason J. Callaway, William H. Turner, Jr., James Newsom and the Messrs. Dalis.

O. A. Barnard, of J. H. Lane & Co., New York, stated that his company would be glad to take a large block of the stock, and that he would report the exact amount later.

Greenville Loom Reed and Harness Company.

The Greenville Loom Reed and Harness Company, with a capital stock of \$7,000, will begin business about the middle of November, at Greenville, S. C. The firm was incorporated by the following men: J. F. Richardson, president and treasurer; G. W. Duncan, secretary, and Albert Nuttall, general superintendent.

The Gilreath building on River street, will be occupied by the new manufactory. Machinery from England for the company will arrive here early in November. It will be promptly installed.

Mr. Nuttall comes to this city from Charlotte, where he has been engaged in the work of manufacturing reeds. The other men in the company are from Greenville.



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Because the

TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbo-fied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

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J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

New Cotton Mills in Bombay.

Two new cotton mills in Bombay the erection of which began in 1912 are now completed. One of the new mills, the Simplex, which will be under the management of D. M. Wadia & Sons, has been fitted up with electrical machinery which embodies all the latest improvements. It starts with 20,000 spindles and 800 looms. The other mill, just ready, which will also be worked electrically, is the Pearl mill, the agents of which are Sir Curimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons. At present the mill has 20,000 spindles and 180 looms, which will be increased later on.

The Tata Mills Co. (Ltd.), of this city, has issued a statement that some new mill buildings which it is erecting will be completed in the latter part of 1915, and will have 100,000 spindles and 3,000 looms, being the largest cotton factory in the city. It is stated that the directors have not been in a hurry to place orders for machinery, as they hope to take advantage of the decline which has lately taken place in the machinery market.—Consular Reports.

Speaker Clark's Daughter Starts Movement For Buying Cotton Goods.

Washington, D. C. — Knowing women's weakness for the bargain counter, Genevieve Clark proposed today that it be turned to the advantage of the cotton growers of the nation. The daughter of the speaker not only proposes the plan but has plunged into a campaign to make it a reality. She believes that 10,000,000 women in the United States can be induced to descend on the bargain counters if the operate liberally.

Miss Clark is advised that the manufacturers in this country have at heart the prosperity of the cotton grower, despite the statements to the contrary. She says she knows the merchants are interested vitally in seeing that their customers do not lose money. As a consequence, she believes that they will be willing to cut their profits to a narrow margin on a date that will be selected within the next few days. She has been assured by most of the dealers in Washington that they will co-operate.

Miss Clark also is of the opinion that the women of the country will be more than glad to do their part in the greatest bargain sale the nation ever has seen. She thinks hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of sheets, dress goods and other manufactures of cotton will be sold, redounding to the advantage to the advantage of the grower, manufacturer and purchaser.

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FOR

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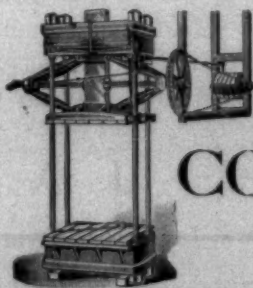
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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Buying was irregular in the cotton goods market last week, in some houses trading is better, in others business is very slow. This condition seems accepted as inseparable from the war, and many merchants are becoming reconciled to it, hoping that the situation will improve some time in the near future. The reports here to the effect that in the South cotton was selling at higher prices was disconcerting to those who had been selling goods on the belief that they could get all the cotton they wanted at 7 1-2 cents a pound because they had already bought some cotton at around that price.

The commission merchants and manufacturers are trying to readjust prices and this helps to strengthen the market. It seems to be the general belief that cotton, cotton yarn and cotton goods have reached rock bottom prices, and this gives sellers more confidence in making their forward contracts through into the coming year. The new prices are lower and when the buyer becomes convinced that prices have been fairly adjusted, it is expected that a large amount of business will come through.

Converters of both staple and fancy goods state that business is quiet and the demand for finished cloths is not satisfactory. The dye-stuffs situation continues to hamper the converters and prices of finished goods have advanced considerably. All future orders are being taken subject to the ability of the converters to have them finished. Some houses are quoting definite prices only on stock goods. On account of the finishing difficulty, converters are not buying gray goods in quantities. A few scattered orders are coming in on fancy goods. Sheer cloths are doing well in the fancy cloth markets. Some time ago it was predicted that organdies, lawns, sheer crepes and similar fabrics would do well, and this prediction is being fulfilled. On the whole conditions in the fancy goods markets are not regarded here as being good, because of the poor demands. It appears that there will be a shortage of desirable goods later on, especially printed merchandise. Buying is late, converters have been conservative in purchasing and it is hard to put through goods with the finishing companies. Buyers, however, are not showing any great anxiety.

Although the cloth markets are quiet, prices appear to hold fairly steady. Small sales for spot delivery are being made at full price and several contracts for future delivery at slightly reduced prices have been declined. It is hoped that a further buying movement will develop in cloths for immediate shipment to be used in place of burlap, as reports have been confirmed of the sinking of one burlap ship that was bringing 20,000 yards to this country.

There was a slight improvement

in the Fall River print cloth market last week, and the total sales were the largest in more than two months, being estimated at about 90,000 pieces. Prices were unsettled and some concessions were allowed, but the mill men expect a stiffening of prices and continued activity in trading. Most of the sales were for spots and quick deliveries, buyers not appearing to be interested in contracts. The week tended to show that buyers are in need of goods, but do not care to take more than they want for immediate needs. They were willing to place good sized orders for spot and short time contracts, but declined long contracts. Wide and medium goods made up most of the trading, with narrow goods in no demand. Mill making fine goods report that orders are still coming in and that business is better than it has been in several years. The fine goods mills have found business all along much better than the other manufacturers.

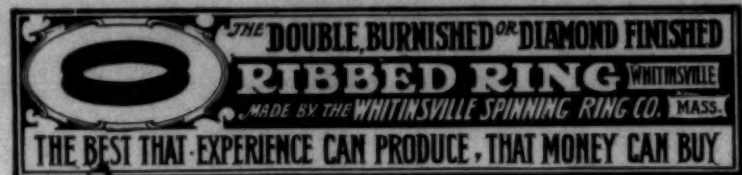
Quotations on cotton goods in New York were as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std	3 5-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-4	—
4-yard, 80x80s	5 7-8	6
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 7-8	5
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 1-4	—
Brown drills, std	7 3-4	—
Sheetings, So., std	7 1-2	—
3-yard, 48x48s	6 7-8	—
4-yard, 56x60s	5 1-2	—
4-yard, 48x48s	5 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8	—
5-yard, 48x52s	4 3-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce	14	17.
Stark, 8 1-2-oz, duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		
duck	16 1-2	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	13	—
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4	—
Standard, ginghams	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	9	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4	4 1-4

Weekly Cotton Statement.

(Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.)

In Sight—	
For week	458
Same 7 days last year	391
Same 7 days year before	335
For the month	323
Same date last year	792
Same date year before	673
For season	390
Same date last year	1,226
Same date year before	1,130
Port Receipts—	
For season	190
Same date last year	897
Same date year before last	733
Overland to Mills and Canada—	
For season	7
Same date last year	19
Same date year before	24
Southern Mills Takings—	
For season	117
Same date last year	271
Same date year before	303
Interior Stock in Excess of Sept. 1—	
This year	76
Last year	39



WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning
and Twisting

TRAVELERS

Of Every
Description

AMOSIM. BOWEN, Treas.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
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GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

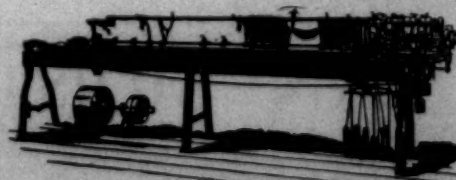
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Spinners' prices on yarns stiffened last week and the amount of yarn bought was less than that of the previous week. Prices during the week to spinners for 25,000 to 50,000 pound for future delivery were one-half to a cent higher than the prices quoted in the market here.

Manufacturers of both carded and combed hosiery yarns are getting some business in spots. The demand seems to be for the finer goods in carded and combed yarns. Makers of full fashioned hosiery are said to be getting good orders.

Underwear manufacturers, with few exceptions, report that the amount of business coming to them is small. The belief has been expressed here that later there will be a strong demand for goods, and that jobbers will be anxious to secure delivery on lots that they are now asking to be held up. At present there is no stock of goods on hand, jobbers are not overloaded with fall and winter supplies, manufacturers have not piled up goods in anticipation of future demands and in short there is not sufficient stock on hand to supply a normal demand for knitted goods. It is thought, therefore, that when the financial outlook brightens, that there will be a strong call for knit goods of all descriptions.

Prices on combed yarns last week were weaker, in spite of the fact that dealers insisted that they would go higher. Eastern spinners of high grade yarns, who have been keeping prices up, lowered them last week in hopes of getting business. However, Southern spinners also reduced prices and some large orders were booked, ranging from 80,000 to 200,000 pounds for future delivery.

Eastern mule spun single combed peeler cones were quoted at 22 to 23 cents basis of 10s, and sales were made on the basis of 22 to 22 1-2 cents for 14s, 15s and 16s. Sales of 18s were made for 24 cents; 24s sold for 26 cents; 32s sold for 29 1-2 to 31 1-2 cents; 36s sold for 33 and 33 1-2 cents, and 40s for 36 and 37 cents. Sales of 16s and 18s Southern frame spun combed peeler on cones were made for 22 cents for 16s and 22 1-2 to 23 1-2 cents for 18s. Sales for 24s cones were made for 24 1-2 and 25 cents; 26s sold for 25 1-2 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15	—
10s	15	—
12s	15 1-2	—
14s	16	—
16s	16 1-2	—
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	19 1-2-20	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	14 1-2	—
10s	15	—

12s	15 1-2	—
14s	15	—16
16s	15	—16
20s	17	—
24s	18	—18 1-2
26s	18 1-2-19	—
30s	19 1-2-20	—
40s	25	—
50s	29	—30
60s	36	—38

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	16	—
8-4 slack	15	—15 1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	14	—14 1-2

Southern Single Warps.

8s	15	—15 1-2
10s	15 1-2	—
12s	15 1-2-16	—
14s	16	—16 1-2
16s	16 1-2-17	—
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	—25 1-2
50s	30	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	15	—15 1-2
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	15 1-2-16	—
14s	16 1-2	—
16s	16 1-2-17	—
20s	17	—17 1-2
24s	18 1-2	—
26s	19	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	—26
50s	30	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	15 1-2	—
10s	16	—16 1-2
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	17	—17 1-2
16s	17 1-2-18	—
18s	17 1-2-18	—
20s	18	—18 1-2
22s	18 1-2-19	—
24s	19	—
26s	19 1-2	—
30s	20	—21

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	19	—
24s	19 1-2-20	—
26s	20	—20 1-2
30s	21	—
36s	22	—
40s	26	—
50s	30	—31
60s	37	—29

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	24 1-2-25	—
24s	26	—
30s	29	—29 1-2
40s	36	—38
50s	41	—45
60s	47	—51
70s	57	—60
80s	66	—70

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High
Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville, com	85	...
Aragon	49	...
American Spinning, com	150	...
Alpine, pfd	100	...
Alta Vista	86	...
Armstrong	100	...
Anderson Mill	...	...
Arcadia, S. C., pfd	94	...
Arlington	136	...
Brown, com	120	...
Brown, pfd	100	...
Cannon	125	...
Cabarrus	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	...	...
Chronicle	100	...
Clara	...	...
Cliffside	190	195
Columbus Mfg.	85	...
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.	60	...
Dakota	125	...
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	100	115
Efird, N. C.	110	...
Erwin, com	155	...
Erwin, pfd	102	105
Easley	175	...
Flint	200	...
Florence	...	...
Gaston Mfg.	85	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	57	...
Gibson	100	100
Gibson pfd	100	...
Glenwood	96	...
Gray Mfg. Co.	125	...
Henrietta	117	125
Highland Park	200	203
Highland Park, pfd	102	...
Imperial	136	...
Kesler	161	...
Lancaster Cotton Mills	...	...
Lancaster Mills, pfd	95	...
Limestone	150	...
Loray Mills pfd	85	...
Loray, com	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Marion	75	...
Marlboro Cotton Mill	50	57 1/2
Majestic	150	...
Modena	105	...
Ozark	110	...
Paola	70	...
Pacole, com	100	103
Pacole, 1st pfd	100	103
Parker, common	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd	30	...
Parker Mills, guaranteed	87 1/2	...
Patterson	129	...
Poe Mfg. Co.	90	101
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	145	...
Salisbury	150	...
Roberdel	160	...
Raleigh Cotton Mill	85	...
Steele Cotton Mill	105	...
Spartan Mill	110	...
Vance Mills	107	...
Victory Mfg. Co.	60	...
Ware Shoals	70	75
Washington Mills	10	...

Washington Mills, pfd	100
Woodlawn	121 126
Woodside Mills Co., guar.	100
Woodside, pfd	80
Woodside, com	37 1/2
Wiscasset	126
Williamston, com	100
Williamston, pfd	90
Young-Hartsell	90

Cotton Spinning Examinations

(Continued from Page 7.)

to include hollowing out the race board towards the centre; bowing the reed groove in the same manner; beveling the reed or fixing it at an angle less than 90 degrees relatively with the raceboard; and fixing the box spindle or shuttle guide so that the forward end of the shuttle will be tilted downwards and inwards towards the reed, as it emerges from the box. The effect of hollowing out the race board is to partially neutralise the raising of the sley as it moves forward during the passage of the shuttle. By bowing the reed the shuttle is constrained to move in the arc of a circle, and pressure exerted upon its forward end to guide it to the box. Beveling the reed is not generally adopted, but it has the effect of forming a groove in which the correspondingly shaped shuttle can travel, and be more securely retained. By tilting the shuttle its forward end is enabled to escape thread obstructions more easily. With an over pick loom the picker can be gouged to retain its hold over the shuttle and effect the tilting of the same more easily, whereas in the under pick, the picker, being loose upon the stick, has less control over the shuttle, hence the latter is more liable to fly out than in the over pick. In other respects there is no difference in the arrangements for the two styles of picks.

Confidence in the Cotton Trade in Manchester.

Stoppage of spindles and looms continue to be on a very extensive scale, but there is a growing feeling of confidence in the cotton trade, and hopes are expressed that business will soon be improving. Signs of this are, indeed, already apparent. The Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association have decided to run their mills full time, and it is hoped that others may soon follow this example. Probably there may not be a sufficient demand at present to prevent yarn and cloth going into stock where the mills are running, but it seems inevitable that there will be some brisk trade following the prolonged stoppages that have taken place. Mills that can manage to get a stock in hand just now will probably have reason to be glad later on. There is a good deal of talk about capturing Germany's trade. If this is to be accomplished it will be necessary to be in a position to deliver quickly as soon as the present artificial trade restrictions disappear. It is to be hoped that all employers who possibly can will keep their machinery at work. They will be doing a good turn for their workpeople to be going on with, and are bound to reap benefits themselves.—Cotton Factory Times.

Personal Items

W. E. Cheswell has resigned as superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

P. B. Murphy Dead.

P. B. Murphy, president of the Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills, died in Baltimore, Md., last week, where he had been carried for an operation. Mr. Murphy had been very prominent in banking and manufacturing circles for many years and was very highly regarded in his community.

Logeman Bros. Have New Plant.

Logemann Brothers Co., Milwaukee, Wis., well known manufacturers of baling presses, cabbaging machines, hydraulic presses and pumps, have removed to their new plant, 32nd and Burleigh streets. The new plant has been specially built for the construction of their products. The plant is a model and occupies two and one-half acres, and they will add to their already extensive line of baling machines.

Should Encourage Local Mills.

The annual pay roll of the Oconee Mills of Westminster aggregates about \$60,000 annually. This money is paid the operatives weekly and all the money is spent here. As this is the largest enterprise in town and is helping to keep money in circulation during the depression caused by war in Europe we hope it will receive encouragement from every source. The mill intends to keep running on full time. Don't fail to speak a good word for your local enterprises.—Tugaloo Tribune of Westminster, S. C.

About Commission Houses.

There are commission houses already at work to secure for their mills a large South American business and there are others not making a move in that direction. There are mill treasurers who stand on the platform that the commission house is hired to sell the goods, and that the treasurer's responsibility begins and ends with being satisfied if the commission house gets results. Now that is not enough. The mill treasurer or official who does not see to it today that his selling representative is actually taking steps to secure export business is remiss in his obligations to his stockholders.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Retirement of the General Manager.

The office of the French Broad Manufacturing Company, Asheville, N. C., was the scene on Wednesday evening of a very impressive ceremony, which marked the retirement of its general manager, Mr. Walter H. Bradley.

The superintendent, overseers, office staff and a number of friends gathered to present Mr. Bradley with a beautiful silver loving cup as a token of their esteem and affec-

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The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.



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Repaired and Refilled

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.,

Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY

THE ONLY FLYER PRESSER MAKERS IN THE SOUTH.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sec'y
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

We Can Save You Money—First
on the price, second, by prompt
delivery, and third, on the
Parcel Post charges.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Give Us a Call



Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WIRE US FOR GARLAND MENDING EYES

When In Urgent Need

We carry a large stock of mending eyes for loom harnesses and can promptly furnish any size desired. The eyes are of exactly the same size of twine and shape as the harnesses on which they would be used and will weave as well and wear as long as the harness itself.



GARLAND MFG CO

Saco, Maine

tion towards him whilst he was in Asheville. The presentation was made by Mr. Hooking, overseer of bleaching and finishing.

Commercial Agent Odell Has Reached China.

W. R. Odell, of Concord, N. C., has received a telegram from his son, R. M. Odell, commercial agent of the department of commerce, who sailed last month from San Francisco to study trade conditions in the foreign markets, stating that he made the trip to China safely.

Glenola Cotton Mills,

Eufaula, Ala.

T. W. Harvey.....Superintendent
J. C. Greek.....Carder and Spinner
G. W. Brewer.....Weaver
T. L. Lawson.....Master Mechanic

Sterling Cotton Mills,

Franklinton, N. C.

F. G. Parker.....Superintendent
J. C. Fogleman.....Carder
J. T. Cooper.....Spinner
Jno. R. Frye.....Spooling and Twisting
Z. R. Rowe.....Master Mechanic

Advocates Georgia-Made Goods.

(Continued from Page 3).

"Take the item of twine alone. I should say that if every merchant in Georgia used Georgia-made twine that all the mills which are already making it would be overrun with orders and more mills would have to be established. I think the retailers of Georgia should make it an especial point to ask their jobbers for Georgia-made cotton goods. All jobbers in the state handle these goods or can procure them. If the merchants did this it would stimulate a big demand for cotton goods manufactured by Georgia mills, and their consumption would be greatly increased, and the price of cotton would be boosted thereby.

"I think also it would be well for the retailers of this state to organize some such plan as a 'Georgia-made Cotton Goods day,' when they would feature in their show windows cotton articles of all kinds made in Georgia. This would be a quick and direct way of creating a demand for cotton goods and keeping the price of cotton up to a proper level. This movement should be taken up by every southern state, and every merchant should purchase cotton goods made in his own state as far as possible, and if his needs could not be supplied in his own state then he could go to the mills of other southern states to fill his orders."

September 28 has been suggested by Mr. Barnwell as a proper day on which merchants should begin displaying Georgia-made cotton goods and bringing them prominently before their patrons. It is pointed out that this will give the retailers time to secure their Georgia-made goods and put them on display, and beginning with that day, from now on through the fall, they should make a special feature of Georgia-made goods.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my roller covering outfit, complete in every respect for covering any roll made from spinning to a combor roll, as good as new and considered one of the best sets of machines made, or I would consider a proposition to put same in a good mill and operate in connection with the mill. List of machines furnished on application. Address The Greenville Roller Shops, 109 East Court St., Greenville, S. C.

Country Homes.

WANTED to sell you a country home. Even if you keep your health, you can't work in a mill when you are very old. And if you should lose your health, you will at once need the country. What will you do about it? Let one of our small farms answer the question. Ten acres sold on very easy terms. Good neighbors on the next ten acres. No hot nights; no mosquitoes, no doctors, no fuel bills, no food to buy. Perfectly adapted to fruit trees, market gardening and poultry. Other mill people already located and could not be induced to go back to town. Write for other information, and say how much money you would probably be able to pay down.

The Hillcrest Farms Co.,
Columbia, S. C.

Section Men Wanted.

Want two good section men for spinning. Pay \$1.60 per day. None but hustlers need apply. Can use two or three good families of spinners and doffers. Address W. T. Royster, overseer carding and spinning, Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Wanted.

A Northern man, at present employed as superintendent, would like to correspond with some mill who wants to employ a hustler who can get results. 30 years practical experience, a good carder, an expert weaver and finisher, and a good mechanic. Thoroughly experienced on white or colored, fine or medium work. Married, moral and strictly temperate. All correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address Supt., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemical or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 815.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 816.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on ten days notice. Address No. 825.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 9 years experience as overseer on coarse and medium numbers and have made good on all jobs. Address No. 817.

POSITION as superintendent or manager wanted by young man of good habits with college education and about five years experience in cotton mill office. Is anxious to make a connection with some future to it. Thoroughly familiar with all the details of office work, accurate book-keeper, can use typewriter and of executive ability. Would be glad to have a personal interview. Also have experience as superintendent. Address No. 818.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in a medium size mill, or second hand in large mill. Now employed in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 819.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer in good mills for 20 years and feel competent to run a mill. Have made good on past jobs and can make good as superintendent. Address No. 820.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married; age 32. Good references. Address No. 821.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent on from

6 to 30s and sheeting, ratines and dress goods. Now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 822.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed but would change for larger job or promotion. Address No. 823.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address No. 824.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Age 29. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 826.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 828.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Address No. 829.

WANT position as overseer carding. 15 years experience. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 830.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 831.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am a practical mill man and can give fine references. Address No. 832.

Owing to the health of my family I desire to make a change. Am a practical superintendent on either white or colored goods. Would accept traveling position with a line of mill supplies or warp sizing and finishing compound. Am 42 years of age and have good reference to offer. Address No. 833.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 834.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Long experience on warps and raw stock, all colors. Good manager of help and can furnish

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good references. Address No. 835.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have 20 years' practical experience in carding and spinning on all kinds of yarns, both combed and carded. Am fine on print cloths. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 836.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from present and former employers. Address No. 837.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 838.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Graduate of textile school and have had long experience. Best of references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 839.

WANT position as carder. Have a wide experience in carding on fine and coarse numbers. 38 years of age. Married, sober and believes in running a room up-to-date. References if required. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 840.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 841.

WANT position as carder and spinner, 35 years old. 23 years experience. 15 years as overseer. Prefer a large card room. Good references. Address No. 842.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinning in large mill. Married. Age 30. At present employed but would change for more money. Good references. Address No. 843.

WANT position of superintendent. Recently resigned for personal reasons position as superintendent which I held for a number of years, during which time mill never failed to make good profits each year. Fine references. Address No. 844.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had long experience especially in carding and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 845.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 846.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 847.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed. Have twelve years experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Have held present position as superintendent three years. Prefer yarn mill. First-class references. Address No. 848.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 863.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as such on sheetings, drills, duck and osnaburgs. Can give good references. Or will take position as traveling salesman for a sizing compound firm. Address No. 871.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by first-class man with 10 years experience as superintendent. Experienced on sheeting and drills for export and converters trade. Am also first-class duck manufacturer. Age 42. High class references. Address No. 872.

WANT position as overseer of carding in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years experience as overseer of carding on both white and colored. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 873.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 874.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 875.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 876.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 877.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address 878.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 879.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish good references. Address No. 880.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on yarns or plain weaving. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving entire satisfaction, but am competent for superintendent's position. Good references. Address No. 881.

WANT a position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reason prefer to change. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 882.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 883.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 14 years experience and am now employed but prefer larger job. Fine references. Address No. 885.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 887.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 888.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good reference. Address No. 889.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and now employed in large mill. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 890.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 891.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 892.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 893.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding, spinning or winding. Age 40. Married. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 895.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Age 41. Married. Address No. 898.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 899.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33, and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Married. Sober. Reliable. Good references. Address No. 900.

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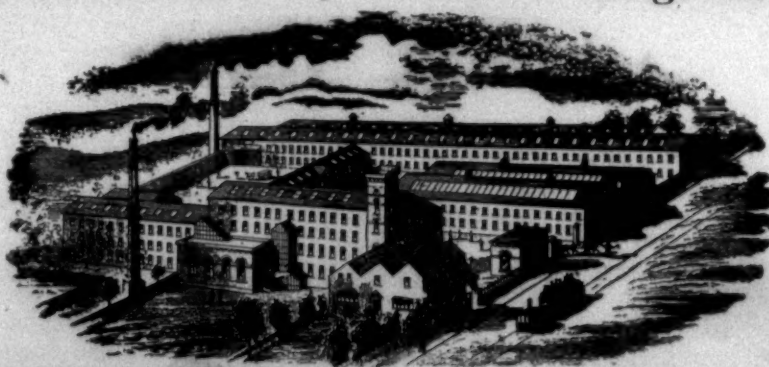
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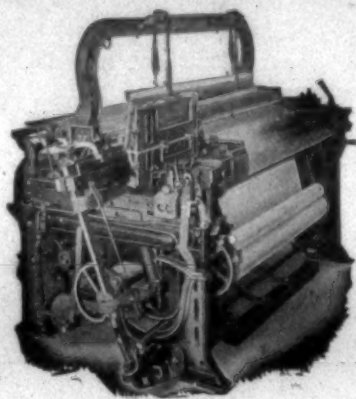
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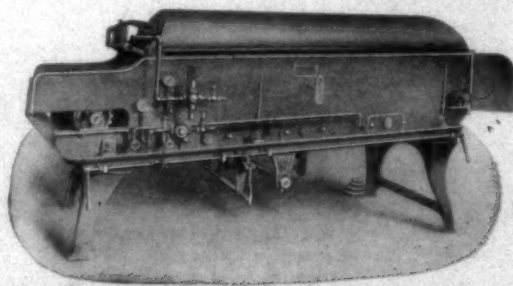
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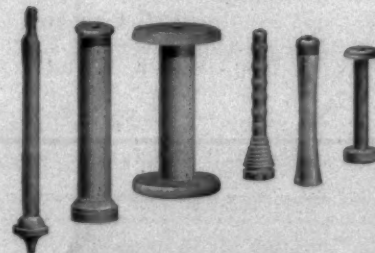
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